

Notes on some Tortricid genera.

BY AUGUST BUSCK.

In his Handbook British Lepidoptera (1895) Meyrick includes Clemens' genus *Exartema* in the European fauna on the mistaken supposition that it is equivalent to Lederer's idea of *Eccopsis* Zeller, and continental authors (Rebei & Baron de Crombrugge de Picquendaele) have adopted this synonymy.

Meyrick defines Clemens' genus correctly, though not exhaustively, but the single European species included, *latifasciana* Haworth, does not answer to this description, having veins 3 and 4 in the hind wings distinctly separate, not connate or short-stalked as in the type and in the other American species of the genus. Moreover, the hind wings in *latifasciana* are narrower than the forewings instead of broader, as in Clemens' genus, and the form of the hind wings is quite different, termen being very oblique and nearly straight, while in the American forms it is less oblique, sinuate below apex and bulging out at veins 3, 4 and 5; and the dorsal edge is evenly rounded in *latifasciana*, not sharply incised at vein as is characteristic of the genus *Exartema*.

There is, however, another European species, which is in every respect identical in structure with *Exartema*, namely *Hartigiana* Ratzeburg, and Lederer's genus *Cymolomia* precedes and must therefore supplant Clemens' genus.

No existing generic name seems applicable to the genus with *latifasciana* as type and it may be known as *Loxoterma*, which name thus stands for *Eccopsis* Lederer (non Zeller), and *Exartema* Meyrick (non Clemens).

A new species of Eulophidae.

BY A. ARSENE GIRAULT.

***Eulophus guttiventris* sp. nov.**

Male.—Length, 1.45-1.58 mm.; 1.54 mm., average.—Body brilliant metallic green, with the following exceptions; legs pale straw-yellow, excepting portions, or most of all of the coxæ, and the dusky apical tarsal joints; antennæ uniformly dusky, excepting the fulvous pedicel,

and the metallic-blue scape; mandibles fuscous; venation concolorous with the legs; ventral surface of the petiole pale; wings clear, iridescent; eyes garnet-red; a large portion of the venter of the basal half of abdomen, pale, forming a whitish area; face metallic-blue; tibiae of the posterior legs more dusky. Head rounded, at least three times wider than long (dorsal aspect), the whole of the face concaved and marginate, shagreened with sparse whitish hairs; eyes large, subreniform, with minute hairs. Head wider than thorax. Thorax longer than head and abdomen combined, shagreened, pilose; mesothorax with a deep femoral furrow; on each side, just caudad of the insertion of the posterior wings, a conspicuous tuft of stiff hairs. Portions of the pleuræ and the metathorax glabrous. Abdomen ovate, broadest at caudal fourth, pilose, the color somewhat variable in intensity. Segment two longest, twice longer than 3; 3 and 4 equal; 5, 6 and 7 equal, one-third smaller than 3; the remaining segments abruptly narrowed, the anal segment acute. Submarginal vein slightly longer than the marginal; postmarginal vein more than one-half as long as the marginal; stigmal vein distinct. Wings normal. Antennæ 9-jointed, hispid, 3-branched, a branch arising from the side of the base of each of the three proximal funicle joints, the proximal branch the longest; ring-joints absent; ramifications of the antennæ more hispid. Scape nearly club-shaped, thickest at its middle, nearly as long as the next three joints combined; pedicel globose, about one-half the length, or more, of the first funicle joint. Joint 1 of funicle cylindrical, about one-third the length of the scape and slightly over half the length of the following joint, its ramification more slender, and at least six times its own length; joint 2, the same, nearly twice the length of joint 1, intermediate in length between 1 and 3, its ramification slenderer than itself, and at least three times longer; funicle joint 3 twice the length of joint 1, slenderer, its ramification about equal to it in width, and at least twice its own length. Funicle joints 4 and 5 slender, equal in width to the ramification of the second funicle joint, about equal in length, both slightly shorter than the scape, and one-third longer than joint 3. Club abruptly thicker, about equal in length to joint 3 of the funicle, composed of two closely united and unequal joints.

From three specimens.

Female.—Length, 2.2 mm., average.—The same; larger. Color of the venter of the abdomen more uniform, the large whitish spot more or less indistinct; the thorax and scutellum more strongly shagreened, in fact punctate, the reticulations forming pentagons. Abdomen ovate, wider, broadest at the middle, or at the third segment; second abdominal segment much the longest. Scape of antennæ pale, the remaining joints dusky. Antennæ 9-jointed, including a single ring-joint, cylindrical, pilose. Scape long and cylindrical, longer than the first funicle

joint, but much shorter than the pedicel, ring-joint and first funicle joints combined; pedicel cuneate, about the shortest joint, about one-third the length of the first funicle joint; joint 1 of funicle the longest joint of the flagellum, nearly as long as the scape, and twice the length of joint 3 of funicle; funicle joint 2 over one-half the length of joint 1 of funicle, and one-half longer than the following joint; funicle joint 3 shorter, oval, slightly longer than the two distal joints of the antennæ; club 3-jointed, not very distinct from the funicle, its basal joint widely separated and truncate cephalad and with somewhat pointed lateral angles; its two distal joints closely united, unequal in size; joint 1 of club slightly shorter than joint 3 of funicle, joint 2 of club slightly shorter than joint 1 of club, ovate; the final joint small, about equal to the pedicel.

From two specimens.

Described from three males and two females reared from the larvæ of *Tischeria malifoliella* Clemens, Washington, D. C., June 14-20, August 5 and 22 (Quaintance), and October 30, 1905, and Newark, Delaware, August 22, 1905 (C. P. Close), on apple foliage, in connection with the Deciduous-fruit Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Type:—No. 9640, United States National Museum, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

This species was pronounced new by Dr. William H. Ashmead, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., to whom the writer acknowledges his indebtedness.

THE editor of the NEWS went to southeastern Idaho, in the sage brush desert, during July, with the intention of doing some collecting there and in the Yellowstone Park, but had the misfortune to be taken sick in the sage brush desert, the heat in the west being unusually great during the past summer. Whether the illness was due to the local conditions or to the physical condition of the individual he does not care to discuss, but he can't help thinking of the following:

Going west on the Union Pacific, through the southern portion of Wyoming, the view is one of continuous sand and sage brush, a veritable desert. It is told that Mark Twain was going through, one time, and in the dining car his eye spied "Sage chicken" on the bill of fare. He called the waiter and asked what that was.

"It's chicken, sah, raised right through here, sah."

"Can they fly?" asked the humorist.

"Yes, sah, they can fly, sah."

"Well, then, I don't want any. Anything that can fly and stays in this country long enough to be killed can't be much good. None for me."